

Lodge Forces Claim Votes to Amend League

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desired, exactly as in the case with the Johnson amendment. There was no discussion as to when the call would come. "Any time advocates or opponents of the league, think they have the votes in the majority," seemed to be the view, as expressed in the cloak room discussion.

Republican leaders refused to-day to consider shifting the burden of the amendment under the head of voting amendments. Senator Lodge announced that they would stand out flatly for amendments and reservations precisely as written in the majority report.

Again there was more or less informal discussion among Senators in the hope of reaching a compromise. But as word passed back and forth that the first actual test of strength would come possibly within a week, leaders on both sides held back to await developments.

Johnson to Publish Reply to Wilson

Will Discontinue Tour, but Issue Address to the People of California

DELUTH, Minn., Sept. 19.—In announcing to-night that he would discontinue his speaking tour and return to Washington Sunday to enter the treaty fight next week, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, said:

"I am greatly disappointed because I am unable to go to the Pacific Coast, but I have decided that my presence is needed at Washington next week."

Senator Johnson, addressing a large and enthusiastic audience here to-night, asserted that America would mark the formation of a partnership between the one going, solvent country in the world and certain European bankrupts, who he said, "have come to regard the people of this country as their despised and detested slaves."

Senator Johnson declared that the power of making war should be taken from sovereign rulers and vested in the people, who should have authority to declare war, peace and detente.

Women, he said, who bear such heavy burdens of war, should be permitted to participate on an equal basis with men in determining whether their country should go to war.

He said that under the league covenant such a plan would be impracticable. Instead of coming closer to the people in these vital matters, the league of nations would go on to further distance them and place the power to make war in the hands of the rulers and their representatives instead of the people," he said.

He emphasized the point that the league covenant had been drawn up in secrecy and that popular support for it in this country had been promoted by official propaganda, paid for by taxation from the overburdened people.

Delivers St. Paul Address

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, in an address delivered to a special session of the Minnesota Legislature this morning, presented his arguments in opposition to the league of nations, and declared that the unequal redistribution of the league of nations covenant.

The senator expressed the opinion that if action on the league could be delayed sixty days, the people would be able to see the true nature of the league of nations and its effect upon its defeat or amendment, so as to protect the country's interests.

"Public sentiment against the league is growing every day and is fast asserting the principle of a revolution," said Senator Johnson. "Its friends realize that if it is not rushed through now, before the people have had an opportunity to understand it, their cause will be hopeless. The league has to have it ratified without amendment."

"The statement that immediate action is necessary to stabilize business is absurd."

Says Halo Is Dispersed

"The pitiless logic of events is gradually dispersing the halo with which its advocates have enveloped the so-called league of nations. The diplomacy and intrigue, the wars and counter-wars of which we catch a hasty glimpse through European newspapers, are slowly but surely presenting it in its true aspect and making plain its real design. The unbridled and irrational emotionalism which greeted the suggestion of a league to promote peace and prevent war, and which was utilized to the full with a people sick of the carnage of the great world conflict before the league of nations were known, and before its provisions were understood, is with the lapse of time gradually passing.

"As our people become nearer normal and see again with clearer vision, they begin to understand the nature of the thing that is sought to be fastened upon America. The treaty of peace was made in accordance with the conscious and secret will of the victors among England, France, Italy and Japan. We talked of what the treaty should contain but the treaty which was written contained what the other nations wanted and followed their secret bargains."

Amend Treaty and Save U. S., Wadsworth Pleads

Pact as It Stands Proposes a Straitjacket for Mankind, New York Senator Declares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Adoption of the reservations to the peace treaty with Germany, recently reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee, was urged in the Senate to-day by Senator Wadsworth, of New York.

Senator Wadsworth declared that the United States, with its millions of foreign-born citizens, must view the league of nations and its powers in a different light from that in which the nations of Europe could regard it, and said that under the terms of the league covenant proposed internal trouble in the United States would result from every European trouble.

The issue before the American people in the league of nations fight, said Senator Wadsworth, "is bigger than any man or any party, but not bigger than the government of the United States."

"For," said the senator, "the government is the representative and agent of the people, and anything bigger than the government is bigger than the people. To that doctrine, as enunciated

Eleventh Hour Plea Halts Lenoir's Death as Traitor

When About to Face Firing Squad Condemned Man Demands Right to Face Caillaux; Execution Is Postponed for New Investigation

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Announcement was made this morning of the postponement of the execution of Pierre Lenoir, who was tried with Senator Humbert and others on a charge of communicating military intelligence to the enemy, and who was to have faced the firing squad at dawn.

The neighborhood of Vincennes Woods, where the execution was to have taken place, was put under a strong guard of soldiers from the 13th Artillery Regiment at 5:30 o'clock this morning. A short time afterward Major Gromier, commander of the troops at Fort Vincennes, and M. Raux, Prefect of Police, arrived, and a firing squad from the 26th Mounted Chasseurs took up position. At 6:10 o'clock two automobiles left the fort and drove rapidly in the direction of the execution grounds, and men and women going to work, seeing the soldiers, remarked: "It is all over for Lenoir," but at 6:45 o'clock it was learned that the execution was delayed for a short time.

Condemned Man Calm

The military justice, a party of lawyers and a chaplain went to Lenoir's cell at 6:30 o'clock, finding the condemned man very calm.

Asked if he had any communication to make to the party, Lenoir replied: "At the moment of death, I repeat what I have always vainly asked to be confronted with Joseph Caillaux."

Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, is now under arrest in a hospital near Paris under charges similar to that upon which Lenoir was convicted.

Lenoir then argued that the action of the court had shown that his case and that of M. Caillaux were connected. Lenoir's lawyers then demanded that his request to be confronted with M. Caillaux be communicated to the Under Secretary of Military Justice.

The officer in charge declined to postpone the execution, signed the register of the prison accounting for Lenoir and ordered Lenoir to proceed to enter his waiting automobile which was conveyed to him to the Vincennes Wood and death.

Nearly Has Altercation

M. De Molines, Lenoir's lawyer, nearly had an altercation with the officer in charge while endeavoring to secure a few minutes' respite for the prisoner, that he might telephone to M. Ignace, Under Secretary of State for Military Justice. Having secured the permission to telephone, M. De Molines made the question by an hour for the prisoner. M. De Molines then entered an automobile and raced to the home of M. Ignace, who received him in his nightgown at 7 o'clock in the morning and made the stay indefinite.

When he heard that he was not to be executed this morning, Lenoir said:

by the President in a recent speech, I cannot subscribe."

Nelson Demands Change

Following Senator Wadsworth's address, a group of "mild" Republican reservationists, opposed the wording of the reservation reported by the committee on Article X of the covenant, which provided for the reservation of the right of making and declaring war.

Senator Nelson declared that it was "brandishing a sword" in defiance of other nations. "This reservation," said Senator Nelson, "is a direct throw at the head of the league of nations."

Senator Nelson, in his fiery throw at the head of the league of nations, winds by its disavowal of the whole moral weight and influence of the United States. Under its terms, he said, the United States would be bound to support the league of nations, and would be bound to support the league of nations, and would be bound to support the league of nations.

The President issued from Paris a statement to the Italian people, in a sense over the heads of the Italian government, declaring that Fiume should be awarded to Jugo-Slavia. Within eight days my mail was filled with letters and petitions from Italian-born Americans to use my influence to have the United States side with Italy. Instantly European politics was in American hands. It was a natural thing that these Italian-Americans should have addressed me in that way, but it was the first significant sign of what this internationalism may mean to America.

No Government of Men

"This document attempts to set up a government of men. I had hoped that an attempt would be made to set up a government of law. For many years statesmen have hoped and prayed that international law might at length claim the adherence and allegiance of civilized nations. The last attempt in that direction was made at The Hague in 1907. It is a pity that the nations have not had opportunity of consulting and writing a code which would fix the rights of nations, define international crimes and set up a code of international law. If we could adopt such a code we would do more to secure peace than by the creation of an executive council of nine men, for the nine are not going to be archangels. They are going to be human beings, subject to the prejudices and friction which all humans are subject."

My protest against the spirit underlying this document is that it attempts to impose a system of international government downward upon the peoples of the world. We are getting off with a bad start with this covenant, but the day will surely come when the world will demand that instead of starting at the top, statesmen start at the bottom and build something that will endure."

Nelson Urges Sending of More Troops to Russia

Senator Declares U. S. and Allies Are Morally Obligated to End Rule of the Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United States should send more troops into Russia instead of withdrawing those that are there now, Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, declared in the Senate to-day. Senator Nelson said that in his opinion the regime of Lenin and Trotsky would have been overthrown six or eight months ago if larger American forces had been sent into Russia. The American troops, he said, "are rightfully there."

"I am satisfied," said Senator Nelson,

Pierre Lenoir



Pierre Lenoir, who has been granted a stay on eve of his execution.

"Before God and man, I swear I am no traitor."

Others May Be Implicated

Nothing has been officially given out concerning the persons who may be affected by Lenoir's death-door accusations, but members of the Chamber of Deputies, in discussing the matter to-day, declared that the Caillaux case was mentioned and also that the name of Ernest Judet, former owner of the Paris newspaper "L'Echo," who is under indictment here on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy in the purchase or founding of French newspapers with German capital, came up.

The arrest of another member of the Chamber of Deputies and also of a prominent newspaper owner is said to be expected in connection with Lenoir's case, and it was even asserted that his revelations might cause a reopening of the Humbert case.

Meanwhile Lenoir will remain in his cell and await developments. In connection with the arrest of Lenoir, it may be remembered that Bois Peris succeeded in postponing his execution ten days while making revelations.

"that if the Allies had rendered the Russian people a little more effective against the government of Lenin and Trotsky would long ago have ceased to exist. If there had been an army of 15,000 or 20,000 men at Archangel and Murmansk the united forces could easily have captured Petrograd. If a similar force had been sent to the Crimea or Southern Russia, to aid the army of Denikin, the Bolsheviks could have been expelled easily from the Ukraine and from Little White Russia."

"It would be a great act of mercy to aid the Russian people to shake off this Bolshevik yoke and to leave the Russian people free to elect a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of determining their own future. I believe there is in this case a moral responsibility, resting upon the Allies as well as upon our country, to help the Russian people to be rid of this bloody terror."

"I have never been able to reconcile myself to the clamor that has existed in certain quarters in respect to maintaining troops in Russia. I think the American soldiers are rightfully there and that it would have been wiser to have aided them to a greater extent in accomplishing the relief of Russia. Before they can establish a free government of law and order the Russian people must be rid of the Bolshevik crowd, and I believe it is the moral duty of the Allies to help the Russian people to be relieved from this terrible incubus."

Pershing Congratulated By Throngs of Officers

Army Chief Only One Among 3,000 at Reception to Wear Sam Browne Belt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Pershing received the personal congratulations of about 3,000 officers of the army for the first time in his new capacity as the military head of "the armies of the United States" this afternoon.

The ceremony took place in the reception room adjoining the office of the Secretary of War. All officers on the active and retired list, stationed in the vicinity of Washington, attended the reception.

General Pershing was the only officer in Washington this afternoon who wore a Sam Browne belt. In the notice of the reception it was stated officially "no belts or side arms will be worn." The belt is a feature of the equipment of the 1st Division.

He is wearing ZELWOOD

It's a THINTEX Collar, the happy medium between a stiff collar and a soft one—admirably suited to the new style of up-turned points.



Bulgaria Seeks To Shift Guilt; Receives Treaty

Head of Delegation Asks Leniency, Blaming King and Foreign Minister for the Pact With Germany

Willing to Share Burden

Have 25 Days in Which to Reply; U. S. to Sign Because of the League

PARIS, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The treaty of peace between the Allied and associated powers and Bulgaria was presented to the Bulgarian Mission at the French Foreign Office at 10:40 o'clock this morning.

After the delegates had assembled, General Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, spoke briefly in opening the session. He was followed by General Theodoroff, head of the Bulgarian Mission.

General Theodoroff spoke for fifteen minutes, pleading that the Bulgarian people were not responsible for the war, but that the Bulgarian government had thrown the country into the hands of the enemy. He realized, however, he said, that the people must share the responsibility.

"They are willing to do so," he said, "but feel that in no way have they committed such a crime as will compel them to accept servitude."

Blames King and Minister

King Ferdinand and Vassil Radoslavoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister in 1914, were blamed for Bulgaria's entry into the war by M. Theodoroff. He said the Bulgarian people did not approve of the German alliance, which, he declared, "came to them as a cataclysm," but they realized they must accept part of the responsibility.

"We have committed faults," he said, "and we shall bear their consequences within the bounds of equity."

The delivery of the treaty was marked by a little ceremony. Led by General Theodoroff, the Bulgarians entered the Foreign Office, their dark viengas showing no trace of emotion, contrasting sharply with the pale, drawn countenances displayed by the German plenipotentiaries at the Versailles ceremony and with Dr. Renner's almost jovial appearance on the occasion of the Austrian treaty signature at St. Germain.

They were ushered into the large dining room where the plenary sessions of the peace conference formerly were held, a departure from the course adopted with the German and Austrian delegations, which were not allowed to come to Paris.

Enjoyed Great Freedom

The Bulgarians have been in Paris since July 25 and have been living in the beautiful Chateau de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne. They have been allowed great freedom of movement and have frequently been seen promenading the streets in the warm sun. Last Sunday two of them were seen apparently deeply interested in watching the running of the Omnium stakes from a vantage point outside the Longchamps race track.

Many of the treaty-signing governments participating in the conference, including Rumania, was represented. Frank L. Polk, head of the United States delegation, sat on M. Clemenceau's right, and Mr. E. G. Crowe, the new British plenipotentiary to the peace conference, sat on the Premier's left.

Twenty-five days were allowed Bulgaria to present observations on the treaty.

Many delays have marked consideration of the Bulgarian treaty which was presented to the representatives of that government to-day. Work on the pact was begun on May 26, but the negotiations with Germany and Austria were suspended for several weeks on completing the convention until late this week.

Although the United States was not at any time at odds with Bulgaria, she will be a signatory to the treaty for the purpose of adding her influence in securing observance by Bulgaria of the covenant of the league of nations, which is an integral part of the pact. The United States, however, will not be represented on the inter-Allied commission charged with the enforcement of the financial clauses of the treaty.

Disposition of Thrace was the subject on which the peace conference was forced to spend the most time in the preparation of the treaty. As it develops, this question has not been adjusted finally, but Thrace is to be excised from Bulgarian territory and left under the supervision of the principal Allied and associated powers, which will announce later their decision as to the future status of the country. A plan by which the part of Dedagatch, on the Aegean Sea, would be given to Bulgaria, with a corridor leading to it similar to that provided for in the German treaty by which Poland was given access to Danzig on the Baltic, has been considered, but it never has been formally adopted. Bulgaria, under the treaty, however, is assured an economic outlet to the Aegean.

Berlin Yields to Allied Demands in Constitution

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly has decided, according to the "Tagblatt," to submit Article 61 of the constitution, by which Austria would be given representation in the German Reichstag, Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation at Versailles, has been instructed to inform the English powers that the demand of the peace conference relative to Article 61 will be complied with.

Foch and Clemenceau May Arrive in December

PARIS, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—There was a persistent rumor in peace conference circles and in the Chamber that Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch would visit America in December. The Associated Press was informed that no plans are possible until after the elections, which will probably be held November 11.

Employers Are Criticised By President

Continued from page 1

was shown in labor controversies. He asserted that whenever either side to such a controversy refused to discuss its case the presumption was that it was on the wrong side.

It would be the "death warrant" of the children of the country, declared the President, should the league fail.

San Diego gave the President a noisy welcome, factory whistles shrieking while the party passed up the streets through cheering throngs. The President went first to a hotel where he was welcomed formally by the city's officials. Later he was driven through the San Diego Exposition grounds.

President Cuts Programme

When he entered the Stadium the great crowd stood up and cheered, each person waving a small American flag. In the center of the big horseshoe of color several hundred girls dressed in white were so seated as to spell "Welcome."

Although the President's health is said to be excellent, sixteen days of travel and speaking have fatigued him, and Dr. Grayson, his physician, is insisting that he spare himself as much as possible. In order to reach additional rest the President decided to curtail his programme here, leaving soon after speaking. During most of the night the train was to have been sidetracked in some quiet place between San Diego and Los Angeles. Mr. Wilson will go to a hotel in the latter city and spend to-day there.

Wilson "Not Hankering" To Run Again, He Says

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 19.—When the Presidential special stopped for a few minutes at Oceanside, Cal., an old man told Mr. Wilson that he was for the league of nations, and added:

"I am a Republican, but I voted for you last time and I will vote for you again."

"No, I am not hankering for trouble," he replied. "I am not hankering for trouble. Well, it looks like you are the only one who will stand for American principles and you have already borne more trouble than any other man."

At this rally the President merely smiled and directed his attention to a group of boys on top of a freight car. "Hello, hello," he called out. The crowd cheered when the President appeared on the platform of his car and men and women called for Mrs. Wilson, who came out and bowed.

The President was smiling at the reception recorded the "First Lady of the Land," when one man in the crowd said in an audible whisper: "I don't wonder he smiles."

Wilson Sends Wreath for Correspondent's Funeral

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—President and Mrs. Wilson and Secretary Joseph E. Tumulty are among those who have sent floral tributes to the memory of Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," who met death in an automobile accident at Portland, Ore., Monday.

Mr. Allen was a member of the newspaper party with President Wilson.

The body will reach Cleveland Saturday night and the funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon. The burial will be in Cleveland.

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BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

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Germans Plot New War, Says Morgenthau

Warns New States to Cease Quarrels and Join for Defence or They Will Be Gobbled by the Teutons

Calls League Safeguard

Foresees Russian-Prussian Alliance With Domination of Middle Europe as Aim

PARIS, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—"Germany came through this war a perfect dynamo of strength. Her human military power is practically as great as ever and her 65,000,000 people have been schooled and hardened by trials. They have learned economy and self-denial."

"The nation has been compressed into a concentrated mass, which is surcharged with energy and moving with centripetal force, while Germany's neighbors are spreading themselves out thin and quarrelling and moving with centrifugal force."

Thus spoke Henry Morgenthau, who headed the United States investigation commission which has been at work in Poland, in discussing to-day his observations in Central Europe.

Expects New War Soon

"And what will be the result?" Mr. Morgenthau asked. Replying to his question he continued:

"If disintegration keeps up among Germany's neighbors, there can be but one result. I doubt whether Germany fully appreciates her own strength. As she sits, calmly watching the dicker going on between the new states, which are losing sight of great principles and fighting over little scraps of territory, she must take grim satisfaction in the battle her enemies are waging in her behalf. And a Germany encouraged by such disunity among weak and struggling states, undoubtedly will resort to arms within a few years and regain her lost territory."

"What will prevent Germany from regaining control in Germany if Europe continues to offer such tempting prizes to various nationalities? Such a situation will not encourage Germany to regain her trade by peaceful means and to pay indemnities."

Coalition With Russia

"It will not satisfy the militarists of Germany to return to the factories if they see war-weary neighbors weakening themselves further and deliberately offering themselves as prey to the Prussian spirit."

"What is to encourage the democrats in Germany, who are trying to get away from militarism? Europe rapidly is driving on toward a situation which eventually must result in a coalition between Russia and Germany and the absolute destruction of many of the newly created powers, unless steps be taken to prevent it."

"Opinion is strong that the league of nations is the only means for preventing such disaster. And it must come soon and have the loyal support of both great and small powers. Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other European countries which have been fought over and are in a sadly weakened condition need the support of some organization which will afford them the proper tribunal for their disputes and assist them in winning their public away from the idea that war is the only means of getting justice."

"It is impossible to create barriers against Bolshevism and militarism, and if these new states continue

MUNICH, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Fritz Seidl, the former Spartacist leader, and five of his associates were executed at 4 p. m. to-day, having been found guilty of the murder of hostages during the soviet regime. The others executed were Josef Seidl and Herren Sickerhoff, Josef Pamel and Fehrer. Seven others were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude as accessories. Three were discharged.



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Regardless of what you pay, your new Fall Hat cannot be more authoritative than those shown in this display. Each style is a skilful reproduction of a costly original upon which Dame Fashion has set her approval, and the quality of the materials will bear the closest inspection. There are no hats like these anywhere at anything near this price. A few of the models:

Styles that turn gracefully off the face. Large Dress Hats, Tam o'Shanter effects, Turbans and Smart Chin Chin Sailors

handsomely developed in Beaver Cloth, Lyons Velvet, Panne Velvet, and Silk Velvets, in every wanted color. Three Pictured.

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BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

their quarrels and weaken themselves they cannot resist any enemy, much less a great untouched power like Germany."

Iowa Congressman Says Constitution Is in Danger

Peril of Bolshevism Is Impending, Representative Townner Declares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The American Constitution is the nation's bulwark against Bolshevism, Representative H. M. Townner, of Iowa, asserted in his address commemorating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution in the House to-day.

"Never in our history has there been so much criticism of the Constitution or so many attacks upon it as now," Mr. Townner said. "There are those who would utterly destroy it, and others who would change it."

"All these conditions combining make the present a period of trial, amounting almost to a crisis. If ever there was a time when departures from our constitutional system were hazardous, it is now. Experiments in government are ever dangerous; they are especially so in times like these. In some way the people should be made to know," he said, "that the abolition of constitutional government in America means the beginning of anarchy, the inauguration of chaos. And the danger is not fancied or remote. It is here and impending."

Seidl and Five Aids Are Executed in Munich

MUNICH, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Fritz Seidl, the former Spartacist leader, and five of his associates were executed at 4 p. m. to-day, having been found guilty of the murder of hostages during the soviet regime. The others executed were Josef Seidl and Herren Sickerhoff, Josef Pamel and Fehrer. Seven others were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude as accessories. Three were discharged.

Tokio Announces Naming of Shidehara as Envoy to U. S.

TOKIO, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Official announcement has been made of the appointment of Kijuro Shidehara, Vice-Foreign Minister, to be Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

At the same time, the "Official Gazette," states that Masano Hanabusa, former Japanese Consul at San Francisco, had been appointed Vice-Foreign Minister.



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